

NO. 404

now true, and, alas! how applicable is this sacred illustration to those who invoked its use in elevating themselves to power! Suppose, Mr. Speaker, that some inspired saba had been present when you and Mr. Chanam, with others engaged in the debate which has been referred to, and moved the systematic tear of the prophet you asked, "Why weepeth my lord?" how would you have been astonished in being told what the People of this country since realized!

Imagine, sir, the inspired one looking through the vista of a few brief years and saying, "You will be placed in power, but will greatly increase the amount of all public expenditures. You will use the offices and patronage of the country for private and for public good. You will create offices for favorites. You will enlarge all Executive power. You will deny the right to call reasons on a removal from office, and in seven years will remove more than 1500 men from office for opinion's sake! You will derange and corrupt the Post Office Department, which you now admit to be sound, and you will not reform any of your greatest abuses in the other Departments. All appoint more members of Congress to office in four years than has been in all the past history of the Government. Your bill for the abolition of the press and patronage over the Press will be the sleep of death. You will retain the press, the post-office, the armed force, the appointing power in the hands of the President, and will not suffer them to resign position and take part on the side of the people." You now censure a small appropriation to purchase some additional furniture for the President's house, but you furnish that house in luxurious style for Andrew Jackson, who will be succeeded by Van Buren; and he, not content with second-hand furniture of his predecessor, sells it off and makes his entry into that with one appropriation of \$7,300 for alterations of the House and superintendence of the grounds, and another appropriation of \$20,000 for new furniture; and so, in the very year when your publicity will be bankrupt. You will increase the expenses of Foreign missions and your Ministers to return home on relief service as will show their appointments have been made for interest.

\$80,000, the present annual sum, to \$210,000. You will add to the list of expenditures in the same ratio; and the sum total for the whole total civil list and ordinary appropriations of the Government, which is now \$12,163,429, will be increased from time to time under your boasted reform, until it shall exceed thirty millions per year!

You now question the right of a Department to purchase a print or likeness of the immortal Washington but will decorate every room in all the Departments with portraits of Martin Van Buren. You will by means of the "office-holders," the "enlisted soldiers," as you have just called them, bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and you will resist the bill that shall be brought in to secure the freedom of those elections. You, Mr. Randolph, will go up on what you call a "sleeveless errand," and, after saluting the Emperor of Russia, will make a pleasant sojourn in "old England," and return to your estate in Virginia. You, Mr. Buchanan, will become "an office-holder," go on the very mission to Russia which you are now censuring and will pocket the \$15,000 for a twelve-month and a day's "service." You, (to the gentleman from New York,) Mr. Cambreleng, will oppose a vote against the very measure which you now report and recommend, for reducing the pay of members, as a means of shortening the session of Congress. You, Mr. Stevenson, will be made Speaker of this House, and appoint its committees, and dispose its rules, with the promise of a foreign mission in your pocket. You, Mr. Benton, will vote to lay on the table the bill which you now report, to take the patronage of the press from the Government, and your report on Executive patronage with its six accompanying bills so imposingly introduced, will prove to have been but an "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals!" You, Mr. Van Buren, who now, as a member of the committee on Executive patronage, report a bill requiring reasons to be assigned for removing an incumbent from office, will be made Secretary of State, and in due time President, but from the moment you obtain power, you will forget your bill, and not only violate but refuse to be governed by its principles. You, Mr. Dickerson, also a member of that committee, will be made Secretary of the Navy; but the Department will be so mismanaged under your direction, that it will be truly said of you on the floor of Congress, "there is none so poor as to do him reverence." You, Mr. Woodbury, will take first the Navy and then the Treasury Department, and under your supervision an attempt to humbug the People with the promise of an exclusive hard money currency will result in the banishment of all specie, a bankrupt Treasury, and a circulation of shipplasters and Treasury notes.

Imagine, then, Mr. Speaker, such a response to have been made at the period of time which I have suggested. What would have been your reply, and what would Mr. Buchanan, who made the scriptural allusion, have said? Methinks I almost see and hear him exclaim, is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?

We are told that, notwithstanding the indignation of Hazael, he reached the throne of Syria by murdering the king his master, and soon committed all the enormities foretold by the prophet!

Sir, I fear that, in despite of the protestations of Amos Kendall, the promised "reform" was "an empty sound," "intended to apply merely to a change of men." But I leave it for this House and for the People of this country to judge whether their confidence has not been betrayed and their hopes disappointed.

A Pilgrim.—Among the passengers in the *Susquehanna*, recently arrived at this port was Miss Harriet Livermore, who will be recollected by most of our readers as a zealous preacher. This lady, about two years since, left Philadelphia to go to Jerusalem. She went, tarrying a short time at London, touching at Gibraltar, Malta and the intermediate places, and abode for some time in the Holy City, sitting in the sepulchre "where the Lord was laid," wandering in the valley of Jehoshaphat, climbing the Mount of Olives, fording Kedron, lingering in Gethsemane, and journeying round places consecrated to Christian sympathies and biblical reminiscences.

"Where David sang and Jeremiah wept."

This lone woman, of delicate health, made all this journey without a male protector. She sojourned in a Catholic convent while in Jerusalem; and was kindly entertained. She was once near the Levant, amidst those dying with the plague, and once in a place agitated by a tremendous earthquake. We have, not for our good wishes to the pilgrim, received any consecrated relic, but a pomegranate taken from the garden of Gethsemane.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

The Cotton Crop.—Never has there been known in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, so miserable a prospect as there is in this whole section of country. The cold weather, the lice and the hail storms, have so completely ruined the sand, that planters are ploughing their entire fields.—*Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon.*

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—5 per cent. of the capital stock of this road having been paid, in the Governor of Tennessee has subscribed \$650,000 on behalf of the State.

ANOTHER AWFUL CALAMITY.

The mail from Wilmington yesterday, brought us the following letter, and slip from the office of the *Advertiser*, containing the particulars of the loss of another splendid Steam packet, with nearly Two Hundred human beings! It is possible, (would that we could say it is probable,) that some of them may have been rescued by some passing vessel; but the chances are against such a hope. Among those whose fate yet hangs by this slender hope, is Judge JOHN A. CAMERON, formerly of this place, and now of Florida. A very numerous circle of relatives and friends, not only in North Carolina, but at the North and the South, are deeply interested in his fate. If each one of the 200 have as many anxious hearts praying for his safety, how wide spread must be the distress produced by this calamity!—*Fry. Observer.*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR, dated

Wilmington, June 18.

Our town has just been much excited by the arrival of the *Mate or Second Captain of the Steamer Pulaski*, which left Charleston for Baltimore on the morning of Thursday last, with rising 200 Passengers and crew. He reports, that on Thursday night about 11 o'clock, 35 miles from Cape Fear, she collapsed her boilers. That she had about 60 Ladies on board. That out of her whole number of passengers and crew, but SIXTEEN WERE SAVED! Two Ladies only were saved, and one of them with an Infant loaded to its mother's bosom! Among the passengers was Judge John A. Cameron. We are sending out carriages to bring the survivors to town—Judge C. not coming the number. I have just seen the 2d Captain, who says that the Steamer's two boats left the wreck about day-light on Friday A. M., with 21 persons, 5 of whom were lost in landing. When he left the Boat, there were many alive on board, whose crime were heard, until distance prevented. Their only chance is, that on Friday the wreck may have been fallen in with by some vessel or other boat, and so some more lives be saved. The tale of Saturday night and yesterday must have torn the Steamer to pieces.

The U. S. Steamer *Enterprise* was sunk yesterday during the gale. Two Negroes are supposed to be lost. She was lying near the Jetty below town.

Office of the *Wilmington Advertiser*, June 18, 1838.

HEAT-RENDING CATASTROPHE. Loss of the Steam Packet Pulaski.

With a Crew of 27, and 150 or 160 Passengers.

On Thursday the 14th inst. the Steamer *Pulaski*, Capt. Dubois, left Charleston for Baltimore, with about 150 passengers, of whom about 50 were ladies.

At about 11 o'clock on the same night, while off the North Carolina coast, say 30 miles from land, weather moderate and night dark—the starboard boiler exploded and the vessel was lost, with all the passengers and crew except those whose names are enumerated among the saved in the list to be found below.

We have gathered the following facts from the 1st mate, Mr. Hibberd, who had charge of the boat at the time. Mr. Hibberd states that at 10 o'clock at night he was called to the command of the boat, and that he was pacing the promenade deck in front of the Steamer-house.—That he found himself shortly after upon the main deck, lying between the mast and side of the boat.—That upon the return of consciousness, he had a confused idea of having heard an explosion, something like that of gunpowder, immediately before he discovered himself in his then situation. He was induced, therefore, to rise and walk aft, where he discovered that the boat midships was blown entirely to pieces; that the head of the starboard boiler was blown out, and the top torn open—that the timbers and plank on the starboard side were forced asunder, and that the boat took in water whenever she rolled in that direction. He became immediately aware of the horrors of their situation, and the danger of letting the passengers know that the boat was sinking, before lowering the small boats. He proceeded therefore to do this. Upon dropping the boat, he was asked his object, and he replied that it was to pass around the Steamer to ascertain her condition. Before doing this, however, he took in a couple of men. He ordered the other boats to be lowered and two were shortly put into the water, but they leaked so much in consequence of their long exposure to the sun, that one of them sunk after a fruitless attempt to bail her.

He had in the interim taken several from the water until the number made ten. In the other boat about there were eleven.—While they were making a fruitless attempt to bail the small boat, the *Pulaski* went down with a dreadful crash—in about 45 minutes after the explosion. Both boats now insisted upon Mr. Hibberd's directing their course to the shore but he resisted their remonstrances; replying that he would not abandon the spot until daylight. At about 3 o'clock in the morning, they started in the midst of the wailing of the helpless beings, who were floating around in every direction, upon pieces of the wreck, to seek land which was about thirty miles distant. After pulling about 13 hours, the persons in both boats became tired and insisted that Mr. Hibberd should land; this he opposed, thinking it safest to proceed along the coast, and to enter some one of the numerous inlets, but he was at length forced to yield to the general desire, and to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little East of Stump Inlet. He advised Mr. Cooper, of Ga. who had command of the other boat, and a couple of ladies, with two children under his charge, to wait until his boat had first landed, as he apprehended much danger in the attempt and should they succeed, they might assist him and the ladies and children. There were eleven persons in the mate's boat (having taken two black women from Mr. Cooper's). Of these, two passengers, one of the

crew, and the two negro women were drowned, and six injured the shore. After waiting for a signal, which he received from the mate, Mr. Cooper and his companions landed in about three hours after the first boat in safety. They then proceeded a short distance across Stump Sound, to Mr. Redd's, of Onslow county, where they remained from Friday until Sunday morning, and then started for Wilmington. The mate and two passengers reached here this morning (18th June) about 9 o'clock.

Thus have we hurriedly sketched the most painful catastrophe that has ever occurred upon the American coast. Youth, age, and infirmity have been cut off in a single night, and found a common death under the same billow.

We have never seen a deeper sensation pervade our community than the reception of this intelligence has produced. The profoundest sympathy is engrained on every countenance, and all wear the aspect of those sorrowing for their own dead. We feel assured that all feel an anxious solicitude to alleviate the distress of these unfortunate survivors who may come among us. Vehicles have already been sent out to bring them into our town, and provision made for their reception.

Passengers who left Charleston.
Mrs. Nightingale and servant, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mrs. McKay, child and servant, Miss A. Parkman, Miss C. Parkman, Miss T. Parkman, Mrs. Higginson, two children and servant, Mrs. Lamar, Miss R. Lamar, Miss M. Lamar, Miss R. S. Lamar, Miss E. Lamar, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Cumming and servant, Mrs. Stewart and servant, Mrs. West, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wagner, child and servant, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Pringle and child, Miss Pringle and nurse, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Britt, Miss Heald, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and servant, Miss Trappier, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Eddings and child, Miss Mikell, Mrs. Coy and child, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Greenwood, Gen. Heath, Col. Dunham, Maj. Twigg, Judge Rochester, Judge Cameron, Rev. E. Crook, Rev. Mr. Murray Dr. Stewart, Dr. Cummings, Dr. Wilkins, Messrs. S. B. Parkman, G. B. Lamar, C. Lamar, W. Lamar, T. Lamar, R. Hutchison, R. Brewer, L. Livermore, B. W. Fendick, H. Eldridge, C. Ward, G. Huntington, J. H. Cooper, H. B. Nicholas, L. Bird, A. Lovejoy, W. W. Foster, J. L. Wort, C. Hudson, W. A. Stewart, D. Ash, A. Fowler, Jr., W. C. N. Swift, A. Burns, H. N. Carter, Fringle, Rutledge, H. S. Ball, Longworth, F. M. Raa, T. C. Rowland, Eddings, R. S. Brook, S. Keith, G. W. Coy, T. Whaley W. Whaley, O. Gregoria, N. Smith, G. Y. Davis, R. D. Walker, E. W. James, Hubbard, J. Aza, Bennett, Clifton, Merritt, Greenwood, Evans, Freeman, Judge Rochester, and T. Lamar.

Passengers saved in the pinnacles.
Mrs. P. M. Nightingale, servant and child, of Cumberland Island, Mrs. Fraser and child, St. Simons, Ga., J. H. Cooper, Glynn, Ga., F. W. Foster, Savannah, Ga., Capt. Foster, Sen. W. Robertson, Savannah, Ga., Elias L. Barney, N. C. Solomon, S. Hibbert, 1st mate *Pulaski*, W. C. N. Swift, New Bedford, Z. A. Zechendorf, of Munich, Charles B. Tappan, N. York, Gideon West, N. Bedford, B. Brown, of Norfolk, Steward.

Persons drowned in landing.
Mr. Bird of Bryan Co., Ga.
An old gentleman from Buffalo, N. Y., and recently from Pensacola.

A young man name unknown.
Jenny, a coloured woman.
Pricilla, a coloured woman, Stewardess.

NEWS FROM THE PULASKI.

From the Fayetteville Observer, Extra, June 21.

By the Wilmington mail, just arrived, we have the great gratification of learning, from our attentive correspondent, and by a slip from the *Wilmington Advertiser* office, that 43 more of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate *Pulaski*, have been saved, making 59 in all.

A part of the wreck, to which 23 persons clung after the boat went to pieces, was fallen in with on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, by the schr. *Henry Cameron*, and the exhausted sufferers taken off, after having been in that situation four days and five nights, without food or water, and exposed to the broiling sun, with no other covering than their night clothes. These persons having informed the Capt. of the H. C. they had seen another part of the wreck early that morning, he bore down in the direction designated, and in about an hour fell in with and rescued seven persons, among them two ladies. The H. C. then bore away for Wilmington, where she arrived the same afternoon. The unfortunate beings thus rescued from the jaws of death were so reduced that they had to be carried ashore in the arms of the citizens, whose dwellings, with noble and characteristic hospitality, were thrown open for their reception. The following are their names.

A. Lovejoy, Camden Co., Ga.
Maj. Heath, Baltimore.
Maj. Twigg and son, Richmond Co., Ga.
Mr. Greenwood, Augusta, Ga.
Mr. O'Gregory, do.
Mrs. Noah Smith, do.
Miss Rebecca Lamar, do.
Charles Lamar, Savannah.
Robert Seabrook, Edisto Island, S. C.
Masters T. & W. Whaley, (3) do. do.
Mr. R. Hutchison, Savannah.
Chicken, 1st Engineer.
E. Joseph, New York.
C. W. Clifton, Canton, Mississippi.
D. Walker and nephew Theo. Downing, Chas. Warren Freeman, Mason, Ga.
Mr. Burns, New York.
John Cape, Bremen, Baltimore, Bremen.

Patrick and Bill, deck hands,
Rhynah, a negro woman.
A negro woman belonging to Dr. Stewart.

In addition to these, 13 others, among them Mr. Lamar of Savannah, have floated ashore near New Inlet. Of these the names have not been ascertained, except Mr. Lamar and the following:

Samuel Byles, Talbot County, Md.
Owen Gallagher.

All are said to be likely to live.
We regret not to find the name of Judge Cameron in the above list, though he may

be among those not arrived in Wilmington from the New Inlet, for whom carriages were yesterday despatched from Wilmington.

Seven persons died on one of the pieces of the wreck the day before they were fallen in with, among them the Rev. Mr. Wort, of the Episcopal Church, and lady. To such extremities had the sufferers been reduced, that the day of their deliverance had been fixed on as the fatal day to select by lot a victim to appease the cravings of hunger!

The hinder part of the stern, after the boat parted, contained 50 or 60 persons, mostly women and children. The persons saved saw this go down. Of course all were lost.

Some of the persons rescued charge the accident as the result of gross negligence—the blow-cock had been left open, and the boilers emptied and hot, the frightened Engineer suddenly filled them with water, and the explosion was the immediate result.

A TREATY WITH TEXAS.

We learn by the following article, which we copy from a newspaper received at this office yesterday, that a Treaty has been concluded between the United States Government and that of Texas, concerning the boundary between the two countries, and that it was ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 10th day of May—Nat. Int.

FROM THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, MAY 20.

The Texas Boundary.—It will be seen by the following letters from Judge Yell, that a treaty has at length been concluded between the Government and that of Texas, which settles the boundary questions between the two countries, and that it has been ratified by the Senate of the United States. We are not advised as to the boundary agreed on, but presume it varies but little from the one concluded with Don Quito, in 1819. It would be very gratifying to us, if it extended our western and southern lines so as to meet at right angles, as it would give us a fine section of country on the South side of Red river, which seems to be the natural right of Arkansas. But we have little expectation of its materially changing the old boundary. The jurisdiction of the United States over the country, it will be seen, remains as heretofore, until the treaty shall be ratified by the Texas Government, and the line run and established.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 11.

DEAR SIR: The Senate, on yesterday, confirmed a treaty with Texas, on the subject of running the boundary between the two Governments. I understand the jurisdiction of our Government is not to be interfered with until the line is run, which will be commenced as soon as the Texian Congress ratifies the treaty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 12.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you a few lines yesterday, in relation to the ratification of a treaty with Texas, on the subject of the boundary between the two countries. It being an Executive act, our Senators dare not give us the information so much desired by the people of Arkansas. This morning, however, I called on the President, who authorized and requested me to say that the convention had been ratified by the Senate, and that, so soon as the Texian Government shall also ratify it, the survey of the line will be commenced, and finished without delay. The terms are as mentioned in my letter of yesterday. We retain jurisdiction until the line is run. In haste, yours, A. YELL.

The benefits of Van Burenism.

"Proposals for carrying the Mails of the U. States" we perceive are contained in the last Raleigh Standard, making an Advertisement of nine columns for that paper, which will be the means, we should say, of putting several 50 or 100 dollar bills in the Editor's purse. Of course other Van Buren-papers in the State will be requested to publish the advertisement, because publishing the Laws of the U. S. and Mail Proposals, constitutes in part, payment for advocating the Administration? We imagine now that we see the small fry of the Van papers opening their mouths, like young birds when their mother comes to the nest with food for them, ready to receive their reward. Will any Whig paper in the State be requested to publish these Proposals? We shall see, anon.—*Carolina Patriot.*

The House has been warmly engaged on the bill, providing for pulling down the half completed Treasury building, and putting up an entirely new one. The question is yet undecided. In the course of the debate on the subject, Mr. Wilm said that "this was the House that Jack built;" but he would like to know what had become of the "malt that lay in the house that Jack built," and where were the rats that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built." (Good!)

Fulfillment of Prophecy.

The Rodney (Mississippi) paper states, that as long ago as 1836, George Poindexter remarked to a gentleman of that place, that, within 3 years, Mr. Calhoun would be acting in close concert with Mr. Van Buren! Mr. Calhoun has been every thing by turns, and nothing long; and we presume the prediction was based upon his wonderful fickleness.—*Virginian.*

An Independent Judge.

An action was recently brought in New Orleans, before the District Court, by the Atchafalpa Rail Road and Banking Company, to recover a debt of \$3,333 33/4. The Court decided that the Bank having suspended specie payments for more than 90 days, lost its corporate existence, and had no right to maintain an action, unless under the trustees for the liquidation of its affairs. Judge Buchanan presiding.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Good.—The New York District Conference of the Methodist Church has suspended two of its members for deserting, or neglecting the appropriate work of the ministry to travel through the country as abolition lecturers.

The Virginia Commercial Convention, which assembled at Richmond on Wednesday last, is attended by 100 Delegates, from 24 Counties and Towns in Virginia, and from the County of Martin, N. C. James Cooke, Esq. of Richmond, was appointed Vice President, and James McFarland, Petersburg, and Robert H. Butler, of Norfolk Secretaries.

A committee of one from each delegate having been appointed, subsequently made a very long report, entering into a full discussion of the subjects of commerce, banking, &c. A minority report was also presented, also discussing the subject at length, and closing with a resolution asking the next Legislature to incorporate a Bank or Banks, upon liberal principles with capital sufficient to enable Virginia to export and import to the extent of her wants and to cherish manufactures.

These reports were the subject of debate at the last session from Richmond.—*F. O.*

Philadelphia.

The abolitionists in Philadelphia have brought the free blacks of the city into trouble. It will be seen in a preceding column, that they have committed several murders, and in consequence public indignation is highly excited against them. At the funeral of Kearney, three blacks were engaged putting coal into the cellar of a dwelling house, were attacked and taken to their hasty batten. A gentleman made some remark about the brutality of the attack, was mobbed and only escaped by taking to his heels. At night, 20 persons assembled in the neighborhood of the place where Kearney was murdered. The police, however by arresting the mobster, prevented mischief. A servant Congress Hall, passing out on an errand was attacked, and seriously bruised. Another was taken into a drug store badly wounded. The miserable blacks were meeting themselves, wandering into the fields, in country, and putting themselves into guard houses, for protection. These are the results of the philanthropic efforts the friends of the free blacks.—*B.*

What are we coming to?—Some idea of the distress and embarrassment, which prevails in the country, may be gained from the following statement. The "Voice of Sumter," printed at Livingston, Ala. says that on the night previous to the time holding the Spring Term of the Circuit Court of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, the Court House was burnt down. When the Judge arrived, and determined to hold Court in some other building the Sheriff resigned. The duties devolving on the Coroner, he too resigned, and the Judge was completely defeated in the attempt to hold a Court. It is said that a very large number of suits had been commenced that county.

We perceive, through a paragraph in the *Richmond Enquirer*, that a Van Buren correspondent of that paper has suggested the possible necessity of starting some other party candidate for the Presidency, in lieu of Mr. Van Buren himself. Such a course will present a curious problem for the part metaphysicians, the solution of which will determine whether the party abandon Mr. Van Buren because he is not strong enough to sustain his principles, or because his principles are not strong enough to sustain him. The suggestion of such an alternative, however, is a significant one, and reminds us of a shrewd saying of our late esteemed and sincerely lamented friend David Crockett, (who uttered more original common sense remarks than almost any other man we ever knew,) that the People of Tennessee had quit General Jackson because he had ceased to be a Jackson man.—*Nat. Int.*

Canadian Affairs.—Lord Durham has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 1,000l. for the conviction of any of the persons engaged in the attack on Sir Robert Peel. He proclaims his determination to protect the frontier from all aggression, by placing a sufficient military force along the line; and exhorts all British subjects carefully to abstain from any acts of retaliation. The news of the attack upon the American steamboat *Telegraph* had not reached Quebec.

An amusing caricature is diverting the New Yorkers at this time. It represents a "gentleman," (!) walking through Pennsylvania Avenue, with his pockets stuffed with pistols—the "mahogany" sticks of which are left sticking out—amounting to five in number, viz: one in each of the pockets of his pantaloons, two in his breeches and one in the left pocket of his unbuttonedables. Upon the back is lashed a blunderbuss or rifle, the breach of which is seen over the left shoulder. In his right hand is the sword drawn from his case, the scabbard being held in the left hand. The right leg is lifted up in the attitude of walking, and close to the heels of the "gentleman" (!) is a cock Turkey, its tail beautifully spread marching on imitating with great mimicry the cock Turkey in front.

It takes the Yankees.—Since the passing of the law in Boston prohibiting all persons from selling ardent spirits, except druggists, no less than seventeen hundred and eighty new apothecary shops have been started in different parts of the city. A man has nothing to do but to buy a bushel of Epsom salts, a jar of magnesia, and a box of Loos pills, and he can keep and retail as much of the "O be joyful" as he pleases.



Charlotte:

Friday, June 29, 1838.

Disaster from Boat Disaster.—In a preceding column we lay before our readers a very interesting account of the disaster which occurred on the night of the 14th inst. while the steamer *Palmer* was en route from Charleston to Baltimore. We have since received from the same source a very full and complete account of the disaster, which we now present to our readers. The disaster occurred on the night of the 14th inst. at about half past eight, 30 miles from the land. The steamer was carrying a full cargo of passengers and freight. The disaster was caused by the collision of the *Palmer* with a small schooner named the *John*. The *Palmer* was struck on the bow, and the schooner was sunk. The *Palmer* was damaged, but was able to proceed to Baltimore. The passengers and crew of the *Palmer* were rescued, but the schooner and its crew were lost.

The Democratic Meeting.—Notice was given on Monday last, to hold a meeting of the Democratic party, to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. The meeting was held on Tuesday last, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith. The meeting was attended by a large number of the Democratic party. The meeting was held in the evening, and was very interesting. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. H. Smith. The meeting was held in the evening, and was very interesting. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. H. Smith.

The Southern Legacy.—The following letter from Mr. Rush to a gentleman in Raleigh City, conveys the gratifying intelligence that he has obtained an absolute decree for the Southern legacy, and that the money arising therefrom has been paid to him. It amounts to \$200,000. This money was bequeathed to the Government of the United States for the purpose of establishing an Institution for Education in the District of Columbia.

London, May 14, 1838.
Dear Sir: As you have a great stake in the success of the Southern legacy, and as I am a friend of the Southern cause, I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines. I have been very much interested in the Southern legacy, and I have been very much interested in the Southern cause. I have been very much interested in the Southern legacy, and I have been very much interested in the Southern cause.

shall visit no place, with the view of promoting my own personal advancement. Consideration both of principle and convenience have induced me to adopt this resolution. I know that sentiments of personal esteem and regard for me, and for which I am very thankful, apart from political motives, have prompted this invitation with which you have favored me; but if I were to accept it, no matter under what pretensions or professions, it would be believed, whether justly or not, that it had other objects besides social intercourse and an examination of the inexhaustible resources of your great state. The same or similar reasons with which I might be induced to visit New York, would be urged to prevail on me to go to other portions of the Union. How could I discriminate? What limit should I prescribe? There would be a physical impossibility to go to every important point of the Union, which I might be pressed, or prompted by the impulse of my own feelings, to visit.

The office of President of the United States is of a nature so exalted, and its functions are so momentous, that it ought not to be, and happily never can be, reached by individual efforts to acquire it. It should only be bestowed by the free, spontaneous and deliberate judgment of the people. When so conferred, it is more honorable to them, and to the distinguished object of their choice. Thus receiving it, he will enter upon the career of his arduous duties, conscious that he has attained the elevated station by no low or unworthy arts, and, overflowing with gratitude, will dedicate all his abilities and his undivided energies, to the honor and the prosperity and glory of his country.

Such, gentlemen, are the views which I should entertain if I were a formal candidate, and the sole candidate of the cause to which I am attached. Far from being weakened, they appear to me to possess additional strength when we survey the actual state of the question to which they relate. The Whigs have not yet determined on their candidate: They are now deliberating about it, consulting among themselves in their primary and other assemblies, as they have a right to do, and resolved to hold a great family consultation in December, 1839. Other gentlemen, of eminent abilities, of distinguished services, of acknowledged patriotism, are justly and properly and prominently in their view, and under their consideration. While this preliminary question is in progress of an amicable adjustment, I feel that it would not be right for me to make any personal exertions, or even to be voluntarily placed in situations in which it might be supposed that I was making personal exertions, to withdraw from them the confidence so justly due to them as our common friends, and fix it exclusively upon myself. In announcing this rule of conduct for myself, it is foreign from my intention to mark out any course for others, or to intimate any dissatisfaction with whatever line they may consider it proper to pursue.

I pray you, gentlemen, individually to accept assurances of the high personal regard and esteem, with which I am,
Faithfully, your friend and ob't serv't.
H. CLAY.
Messrs. G. C. Verplanck, Willis Hall, John L. Lawrence, Thomas L. Wells, Dudley Selden, and Robert Swartout.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—This bill was taken up in committee of the Whole on the 19th inst. Mr. Campbell and Pichens had spoken in favor of the bill, and Mr. Garland was to speak in opposition on the 20th. The bill under consideration is not the one which came from the Senate. Mr. Thompson of S. C. submitted a substitute, proposing the Special Deposit System. Mr. Jas. Garland moved that the existing clause of Mr. Campbell's bill be stricken out.

Arrival of the Great Western.—This steamer arrived at New York on the 17th inst., making her passage in 14 days. She brings the death of Prince Tollyrand—he departed this life on the 17th ult., in the 84th year of his age. He was the most remarkable man of his day, and was a conspicuous and influential actor in more important events than perhaps any individual of modern times. Upland Cotton was 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per lb. in Liverpool.

A disgraceful outrage was committed by a parcel of worthless fellows, who constituted themselves champions of the national honor, on Major Webb, a British officer commanding opposite Black Rock, while on a visit to Buffalo. The outrage is to be investigated by the Court of General Sessions next sitting.

Gen. James Hamilton was supposed to have been a passenger in the *Palmer*. The Richmond Whig says "we understand a gentleman since from the South says he saw Gen. H. in Charleston after the *Palmer* departed."

Attempts are still being made to fire the city of Charleston. The amount of contributions to the sufferers by the late fire has accumulated to the handsome sum of \$179,445.

We have received two numbers of the "Miscellaneous," printed in Raleigh by Master Leonidas L. Lomax, son of Thos. J. Lomax, Esq. at \$1 50 per annum. It is a small sheet but well filled and neatly printed. We wish him encouragement in his undertaking.

Mr. H. White has been tried and acquitted of the charge of burning the Treasury buildings.

Three editions of Mr. Bond's speech have been published at the office of the Richmond Whig.

Henry Atholme, of North Carolina has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the new Territory of Iowa, and William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania to be Secretary.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.
Calculations as to the fate of this bill in the House, continue to be made. The correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle gives the following as the probable vote. We think he is in error in stating that Mr. Mallory of this State will vote for it—that gentleman is in favor of the principle himself, but his constituents are otherwise inclined, and he will condescend their wishes.—R. Whig.

MAINE.—For the bill—Anderson, Fairfield, Paris, Davis—4.
Against the bill—Evans, Robinson, Noyes—3.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—For the bill—Atherton, Cushman, Farrington, Weeks, Williams—5.
VERMONT.—For the bill—Fletcher—1.
Against the bill—Hall, Sted, Allen, Everett—4.
MASSACHUSETTS.—For the bill—Parmenter—1.

Against the bill—Adams, Cushing, Borden, Fletcher, Briggs, Greenall, Hastings, Phillips, Lincoln, Reed, Calhoun—11.
RHODE ISLAND.—Against the bill—Cranston, Tillingham—2.
CONNECTICUT.—For the bill—Toomey, Ingles, Whitteley, Haly, Phelps, Holt—4.

NEW YORK.—For the bill—Jackson, Vanderveer, Campbell, Moore, Keable, Titon, Jones, Broadhead, McLellan, Vail, Gallup, DeGraff, Palmer, Spencer, Edwards, Loomis, Foster, Grant, Brunsen, Pratt, Andrews, Birdsell, Noble, Nickell, Taylor, Gray, Bruyn, Parker, Prentiss—29.
Against the bill—Hoffman, Corlies, Russell, Clark, Sibley, Childs, Patterson, Peck, Marvin, Fillmore, Mitchell—11.

NEW JERSEY.—Against the bill—Ayeroff, Halstead, Maxwell, Randolph, Stratton, York—5.
PENNSYLVANIA.—For the bill—Peator, Fry, Wagner, Hubley, Kain, Kelly, Logan, Shaffer, McClure, Potter, Perkin, Hammond, S. W. Morris, Klagesmith, Buchanan, Bealy, Plomer—17.

Against the bill—Sergeant, Toland, Naylor, Davies, Potts, Darlington, M. Morris, Ogil, McKenna, Middle, Henry—11.
DELAWARE.—Against the bill—Milligan—1.
MARYLAND.—For the bill—Worthington, Howard, Thomas—3.

Against the bill—Donnell, Pearce, Kennedy, Johnson, Jenifer—5.
VIRGINIA.—For the bill—Banks, Belme, Boulden, Colea, Craig, Dymoungs, Morgan, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, Mallory, Pennybaker, River—13.

Against the bill—Garland, Hopkins, Mason, Mercer, Robertson, Smart, Taliaferro, Wise—5.
NORTH CAROLINA.—For the bill—Bynum, McKay, Hawkins, Montgomery, Connor—5.
Against the bill—Deberry, Sawyer, Stanley, Sheppard, Sheppard, Rancher, Graham, Williams—8.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—For the bill—Clowery, Ellmore, Griffin, Pichens, Richardson, Rhett—4.
Against the bill—Campbell, Legere, Thompson—3.
GEORGIA.—For the bill—Cleveland, Haynes, Glascock, Holley, Owens, Townes—5.

Against the bill—Davies, Jackson, Garland—3.
KENTUCKY.—For the bill—Murray—1.
Against the bill—Renssey, Underwood, Williams, Harlan, Calhoun, Pope, Graves, White, Haves, Menifee, Chambers, Southgate—12.
TENNESSEE.—For the bill—McClellan, Turney—2.

Against the bill—Bells, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Stone, Campbell, Maury, Shields, Canham, Crockett—10.
OHIO.—For the bill—Dunham, Webster, Hamer, Chaney, Leadbetter, Hunter, Shepler—7.
Against the bill—Goode, Curwin, Morris, Bond, Ridgway, Mason, Alexander, Harper, Allen, Whitteley, Coffin, Kilgore—12.

LOUISIANA.—Against the bill—Johnson, Garland—2.
INDIANA.—For the bill—Boon—1.
Against the bill—Ewing, Graham, Dunn, Riden, Herod, White—6.
MISSISSIPPI.—Against the bill—Prentiss, Word—2.

ILLINOIS.—For the bill—Snider—1.
Against the bill—Casey, May—2.
ALABAMA.—For the bill—Chapman, Martin, Lewis—3.
Against the bill—Lyon—1.

MISSOURI.—For the bill—Harrison, Miller—2.
ARKANSAS.—For the bill—Yell—1.
MICHIGAN.—For the bill—Crary—1.
Against the bill, 123
For the bill, 115

Majority against the Bill, 8
This may be increased to ten or twelve, by the occurrence of some contingencies—and by the happening of some others, it may be reduced to from two to five. Let this be put on record. It will be found to be very near the actual result.

Most Excellent.—A nervous writer in the Richmond Whig, who signs himself, and who evidently is, "A friend of State Rights," says that Mr. Calhoun being the acknowledged head of that party, it seems to have been supposed, as a matter of course, that the whole party should have followed its fugleman. But, says the writer, "in our manual exercise, there is no precedent for passing, at one motion, from 'charge bayonet' to 'ground arms.' The ledger-demon, by which Mr. Calhoun himself achieved this feat, has astonished both friend and foe.—*Rel. Reg.*

MR. CLAY IN TENNESSEE.
We have conversed freely with many of the Bank delegates now in this city from all sections of the State, and it gives us heart-felt pleasure to learn that the prospects of Mr. Clay are infinitely more flattering than his most sanguine friends could have anticipated a month or two ago. The people are daily becoming more and more alive to the "anti-constitutional, anti-commercial, and anti-America policy" of the ruling party—and while looking around for relief, their hopes are fast concentrating upon Mr. Clay, as the successor of the present reckless incumbent.—*Nashville Whig.*

England and Texas.—A commercial treaty has been entered into by the Texan government, through her minister, with Great Britain. It does not, for certain state reasons, recognize the independence of Texas, but is in effect tantamount to a recognition.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Captain M. C. Perry has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Europe for the purpose of instituting inquiries into, and examining the recent improvements in steam machinery as applied to navigation. He will take passage in the Great Western on her next trip from New York to Bristol.—*Army & Navy Chron.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Of the Bank of the State of N. Carolina, Showing the condition of the Bank, as of May 1837, and May 1838.

MEANS.	May 1837.	May 1838.
Bills & Notes discounted & bills of exchange, \$3,462,195 81	2,453,309 81	
Real Estate, 35,311 13	35,311 13	
Due from Banks, 71,307 87	240,717 88	
Notes of other Banks on hand, 80,053 00	89,115 00	
Specie, 492,197 49	523,437 96	
Vouchers unadjusted, and Bills and Checks in transit, 22,300 77	7,363 09	
DOLLARS, 4,163,366 17	3,349,236 78	
LIABILITIES.	May 1837.	May 1838.
Capital Stock, \$1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00	
Treas'r U. States, P. O. Dep. & Pension office, 567,990 39	25,492 49	
Pub. Treas'r of N. C., 30,913 33	12,450 03	
Board of Internal Imp., 200,000 00		
Due to Banks, 143,707 04	74,675 44	
Notes in circulation, 1,451,510 00	1,029,212 00	
Dividends unpaid, 4,312 00	279 75	
Individual Deposits, 300,619 24	210,435 23	
General Profit and Loss, 174,331 17	296,704 85	
DOLLARS, 4,163,366 17	3,349,236 78	
C. DEWEY, Cashier.		

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The foregoing Statement, exhibiting the condition of the Bank, as of May 1837, and May 1838, is published for your information. The former was made shortly after the general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the U. States; the latter at the expiration of one year thereafter. A comparison of the different items composing the Statement, will show distinctly the changes made in them during that period, and will enable you to judge how far the affairs of the Bank have been administered in conformity with the assurances given in the brief communication addressed to you by order of the Directors, immediately after a suspension of Specie payments had been forced on them by a state of things which had been foreseen, but over which they had no control.

The high duty of being prepared for the resumption of Specie payments, simultaneously with the Banks in the adjoining States, has been borne constantly in mind by the Board. Every effort has been made to maintain the ability to meet, successfully, the performance of that duty; and, on every occasion of conferring with the representatives of other Banking Institutions, the moral as well as the legal obligation to fulfil it in good faith, at the earliest day, has been respectfully urged.

This Bank, as you will see from the Statement referred to, fully prepared to resume the payment of its liabilities in Specie, and will do so to the fullest extent, on the day on which the Banks in Virginia shall resume payment of their liabilities in like manner. It would not comport with your interest or that of the community, that this Bank should anticipate their action on this subject.

There is now a reasonable ground of expectation that the Banks in Philadelphia will very soon resume Specie payments. They will be promptly followed by the Banks in Maryland, Virginia, and this State. Under the impression that an event, so much desired by all, will take place at an early day—as well as under the conviction that a forbearance longer to make a Dividend of a portion of the profits among the Stockholders, is not necessary for the security of the creditors of the Bank, the Directors have unanimously declared a Dividend of 5 per cent, which will be paid (after deducting the tax to the State) on and after the 1st Monday in July next, as you will see by the notice given by the Cashier, of this date.

By order of the Directors,
D. N. CAMERON, President.
Raleigh, June 14, 1838.

It is understood that James K. Paulding, of New York, has been nominated by the President to the Senate of the United States, to fill the office of Secretary of the Navy, vice M. Dickerson resigned.

Major General Macomb has been assigned by the War Department to the command, in person, of all our military forces on the Northern frontier; and left Washington on Tuesday evening, with his aide de camp, to establish his head quarters at Sackett's Harbor.

The War Department has ordered two steamboats to be chartered—one on Lake Erie and one on Lake Ontario—each to be manned and armed. The boat on Lake Erie will be placed under the command of Lieut. J. T. Homans—Army and Navy Chronicle.

The Columbia Bank has published a notice that a TEN DOLLAR NOTE made up of 7 pieces cut out of other notes has been presented at that bank. The public are therefore cautioned against both the mutilated bills, and those composed of the excised portions.

Which is the shin-plaster party?—This question was fairly settled last week in Congress. The vote was taken in both Houses on a bill which authorizes the issuing of ten millions of this detestable trash, and in both every Van Buren member voted for it; and every one opposed to the Van Buren administration, voted AGAINST IT.—Who will after this say the Van Buren party is not the shin-plaster party!—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

Lucifer Matches.—A store was burnt the other night in Boston by the ignition of these matches through the agency of a cat, which threw them down from a shelf, and, what is worse, a young man was consumed in his bed, to which he was confined by rheumatism.

Franklin's Press.—Mr. Thatcher, author of Indian Biography now lecturing in London, stated lately that he had discovered the identical press at which Franklin worked when with Watts on his first visit to London. It is no longer used, but the owner has refused seventy guineas for it as a curiosity. A composing stick, known to have been Franklin's, was lately sold at auction in London, and brought a high price.

Sessions of the Legislature.—The biennial sessions of the Legislature of this State have been the subject of remark in some of the papers, and our attention has been frequently called to it in a different shape. We always disapproved of this feature in the new Constitution, and though we were decidedly in favor of a Convention to amend the old, we had hopes that the article concerning annual sessions would remain unaltered. We shall not, at this time, enter into a discussion of the subject; but would respectfully call the attention of our citizens to this matter, and suggest the propriety of making known their sentiments to their Representatives in the next Assembly. We hope the premises, too, will take up the subject and give their views, in favor of or against annual sessions, as the case may be. We do hope, however, no one will attempt to force biennial sessions on the score of economy; if that were a true and sufficient reason for abstracting power from the people, it would be equally as good for triennial, quadrennial, quinquennial, and sexennial sessions as for biennial.—*Raleigh Standard.*

[We for one are in favor of biennial sessions, if not on the score of economy at least on the score of time for testing laws before they are repealed. It is well known that at the annual sessions many acts were passed, which at the next session were repealed without their efficiency being tested.]—*Ed. Journal.*

Worthy of Imitation.—The last Legislature of Virginia passed an Act abolishing the barbarous punishment of branding in the hand—a practice which has been too long permitted to disgrace the Penal Code.

MARRIED.
In York District, S. C., on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Jas. Thomas, the Rev. Mr. NOWLAN, of Charlotte, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Sam'l Smith, of York District.
At St. Augustine, E. F., on the 2d instant, Maj. JOHN BEARD, Jr., of Salisbury, to Miss MARIA WILLIAM ANDERSON, daughter of the late George Anderson, Esq., of that City.

DIED.
In this county, on the 15th instant, Mr. DAVID G. GIBONY, aged about 25 years, leaving a wife and numerous friends and relations to mourn their loss.

Very suddenly in this county on the 18th inst. MR. JOHN WILFONG, Sen. aged 76 years. On the morning of the 18th the dec'd left home with the intention of going to the Springs, distant 14 miles from his residence. After having proceeded about 5 miles from home, he was seen by some of his neighbors. Several hours subsequent to this time, his horse was observed tied in the woods three miles from home, and upon search being made, he was found lying in the woods, in a state of insensibility. Every means were used by his neighbors who were immediately called together, to afford relief, but without effect, he died shortly after. It is supposed that finding himself unable to reach the Springs, he resolved to return home; and that his strength failing him, he had stopped in hopes that a short rest might enable him to proceed.

The deceased, was a Soldier in the Revolutionary war. At the battle of King's Mountain, where he was dangerously wounded, he was actively engaged, as well as at several other engagements. He was an Elector from this district at the last Presidential contest.

For standing, respectability, true worth and integrity the deceased requires encomiums of no one.—*Lincoln Republican.*

We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

June 22, 1838. 4037
We are authorized to announce CALKINS IRWIN, Esq., as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, at the ensuing election.

May 16, 1838. 3967
We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 867
We are authorized to announce WM. S. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 887

A NEW SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.
(Lately from Philadelphia.) would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have taken the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. Asbury, in part of Mr. Spring's brick house, and are now ready to carry on the above BUSINESS in its various branches. Having good materials and a perfect knowledge of the Business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Couch and Draft Collars made to order, and a supply always on hand to accommodate customers. Every effort on their part shall be in trying to make their work equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

ROBERT SHAW & CO.
Charlotte, June 25, 1838. 1405
N. B. One apprentice, of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business. One from the country would be preferred.

Strayed.
FROM the subscriber, living near Charlotte, on the 26th inst., three HORSES, two of a dark brown color and the other an iron gray. The gray is branded with a letter W on the left shoulder. I expect they will stay together. Any information will be thankfully received and the person taking them up liberally rewarded for his trouble.
WM. REEVES.
June 28, 1838. 4047

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines on the untimely fate of a noble ship and her daring crew, have never before appeared in print. They were written in 1815 or 1816, by a highly gifted and accomplished young lady, for several years a resident of the District of Columbia but now no more.—*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

To the Memory of the Officers of the UNITED STATES SHIP OF WAR WAMP, Lost at Sea in 1814.

Ye sons of W. A. W. WAMP, ye sons of W. A. W. WAMP,
No more shall Wamp's thunder roar,
Along the stormy deep,
For distant from Columbia's shore,
His lightning bolts sleep.
Yet long Columbia's sons shall tell,
How Wamp's light—how Wamp's fall.

Though long on happy billows tost,
The battle's fury braved,
And still ennobled on his mast,
The sturdy banner waved,
Unconquered shall Columbia be,
While she can boast of sons like thee.

Oh! sleep—the battle's rage no more
Shall animate thy breast,
No sound on Wamp's silent shore,
Disturb the warrior's rest;
No wave molest his peaceful tide,
No native on his water ride.

Nor will the moon refuse a tear,
O'er Wamp's grave to flow;
Or one less generous and sincere,
On Wamp's billows bow.
Farwell! no warlike sound again
Shall rouse you from the watery main.

And shall the oblivious waves that roll
O'er Wamp's billows breast,
Drown the remembrance of that soul,
That asked no other rest?
No! ocean shores the earthly part—
Thy deepest grave is in the heart.

Still in our hearts, by love illumed,
The gentle Wamp is read,
Whose hand was prompt to heal the wound,
His pitying spirit moved.
Farwell! then, but no night nor morn,
Nor requiem, were the howling storm.

"On board this unfortunate ship was a Lieut. Smith, who bore an exact resemblance to Lieut. Abbot of the Navy, (now in the city of Washington,) that such were always mistaken for the other, whenever they happened to be in the same part; and such has often, like the *Dromedary* of Shakespeare, been invited by mistake for the other to dine out, had bills presented, and payments tendered to him.—*Mediamer.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLY PACK OF CARDS.

One Richard Middleton, a soldier, attending divine service with the rest of the regiment, in church in Glasgow, instead of pulling out a bible to find the person's text, he spread a pack of cards before him. This behaviour was observed by the clergyman and sergeant of the company to which he belonged. The latter ordered him to put up the cards, and on his refusal, conducted him after service before the mayor, and preferred a formal complaint of Richard's indecent behaviour. Well, soldier, said the mayor, what excuse have you to offer? If you can make an apology, it is well, if not, you shall be severely punished. Since your honor is so good, replied Richard, as to permit me to speak for myself, ain't please your worship, I have been eight days on march with the bare allowance of sixpence per day and consequently could not have a bible or any other good book.—On saying this, Richard drew out his pack of cards and presenting one of his aces to the mayor, continued his address to the magistrate as follows:—When I see an ace, may it please your honor, it reminds me that there is only one God; and when I look upon a two or three, the former puts me in mind of the Father and son and the latter of the Father Son and Holy Ghost: a four, of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a five, the virgins who were ordered to trim their lamps, (there were ten indeed,) but five your worship may remember were wise and five foolish; a six that in six days God created heaven and earth; a seven, that on the seventh day he rested from all that he had made; an eight, of the eight righteous persons who were saved from the deluge, viz: Noah and his wife and three sons and their wives; a nine of the lepers cleansed by our Saviour, (there were ten, but only one offered his tribute of thanks;) and a ten of the ten commandments.

Richard then took the knave, placed it beside him and passed on to the queen on which he observed as follows:—This queen reminds me of the queen of Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, as her companion the king does of the great king of Heaven, and king George the Second.

Well returned the mayor you have given me a good description of all the cards except the knave. If your honor will not be angry with me returned Richard, I can give the same satisfaction on that as on any in the pack. No said the mayor.—Well, returned the soldier, the greatest knave I know is the sergeant who brought me before you. I don't know, replied the mayor, whether he be the greatest knave or no; but I am sure he is the greatest fool.—The soldier then continued as follows. When I count the number of dots in a pack of cards there are 365—so many days are there in a year. The cards in a pack are 52, so many weeks are there in a year; when I reckon how many tricks there are in a pack, I find there are 12—so many months are in a year. So that a pack of cards is both bible and almanac and prayer book to me. The mayor called his servant, ordered them to entertain the soldier well, gave him a piece of money, and said he was the cleverest fellow he ever heard of in all his life.

Romantic Adventure.—A few days since the family of a merchant, residing in one of the great commercial towns of the north, was thrown into a state of the greatest confusion by the sudden disappearance of the youngest daughter. It appeared that the young lady had, on the morning of the 2d instant, left home at an early hour, intending to visit some friends who resided on the side of the river opposite to that on which the town stands. Hastening towards the pier to take passage on board one of the steamers which constantly ply to and fro, she was delayed on her way, the lock-gates of the dock, forming the bridge, having been opened to afford access to an American vessel outward bound. The ship being at length towed into the basin the gates were closed, and the crowd pressed forward to cross the bridge. A rope, which had been attached to the side of the vessel, and likewise fastened to a post on the pier head, being at this moment suddenly jerked, came with such violence against the ankles of many of the crowd as to cause their instant subversion; the lady being on the edge of the pier was unfortunately precipitated into the water. A rush was made to the spot from whence she had fallen; a rope was thrown up, but a gentleman, with great presence of mind, unmindful of the fearful leap, "accoutred as he was, plunged in," and engaged with difficulty to keep the lady above water till the arrival of a boat. Landed at the pier stairs, a coach was procured, and in a short time the gentleman sat down his dripping charge at the door of her father's domicile. In the evening he called to inquire after her health, next day repeated his visit, and procured a private interview; the parents being out. The following morning came, but no lady appeared at the breakfast table—the bird had flown, and as might be expected, father and mother were inconsolable. Things remained in this state till the evening of the 6th, when the arrival of a letter informed the family that the lady was quite safe, she having in token of gratitude, surrendered her hand and fortune to her deliverer. The worthy merchant, displeased at the step, was satisfied to find that his daughter's husband was no needy adventurer, but the possessor of a tolerable income. This novel and speedy mode of procuring a partner for life has, it is reported, caused so great a sensation among the spinsters of the town, that many who have long languished in vain have fully determined, when warm weather may come to try the efficacy of a bath, but have also taken the precaution to order cork jackets to be made, the use of which might prevent fearful consequences, should no knight deliverer appear.

Too good to be lost.—Some twelve or fifteen years ago, Noddy Canner was seen late one evening driving his cart out of the town of Eaton. A glance was enough to convince the most careful observer, that Noddy had thrown a little too much of the "Blue Ruin" under his shirt, to use a vulgar phrase.—His eyes instinctively took the right streets, and if they had not been checked, would have carried their owner to his own castle: but Noddy, for some cause best known to himself, just as he had cleared the suburbs of the village, halted his cart and attempted to go back on foot. He had gone but a few steps before he took a "bicker," as Burns calls it, and fell on the side of the road. There slept Noddy, and there stood his quiet oxen patiently chewing their cud with his faithful dog Bull, coiled up under his cart. And there they would have remained undisturbed until next morning, but some merciful person unlocked the oxen from the cart, well knowing that they would go home and chew shucks instead of their cud. The mischievous boys, with blacking and brushes, soon converted the hands and face of the insensible Noddy from white to "darkest black." Noddy rose next morning with the sun, and rubbing his eyes looked as if he was an inhabitant of the moon suddenly placed upon the earth. Who he was, where he was, and how he came there, were questions he had no means of immediately solving. After asking his memory in vain to place him right upon the subject, he commenced the following conversation with himself:—"Is this Noddy Canner, or not? It feels like him, but the looks don't corroborate. It can't be Noddy, for Bull would know him, (his dog had commenced barking and running round him as though he had been a perfect stranger,) here Bull, poor Bull, don't you know your master, you ain't been drunk too, have you?" In following up his dog and endeavoring to make him recognize him, he came upon his cart with its tongue resting upon the ground. He stopped short and looking upon it for some time, said, "If this is Canner, he has lost his oxen, and if it ain't, he has found a cart." In order to be certain he went back to town, and after making due inquiry, became satisfied of his identity, more particularly, after he had with a little soap and water cleaned his hands and face.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Taken by Surprise.—At the time when Mr. Penle was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the "Court of Death," in Boston, he sent the late Rev. Dr. Osgood a ticket, on which was inscribed "Admit the bearer to the Court of Death;" the old gentleman never having heard of the picture was utterly confounded. "I expected to go before long," said he, "but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons."

A REMARKABLE FACT.
We have frequently noticed the fact, that if a man is pressed for money, and finds it necessary to curtail his expenses, he infallibly discontinues his newspaper. His abode he must have; and it will never do to have his family more coarsely dressed than his neighbors; and as to estates, they are delicious things, that must be had. And then he must lay up something for his children. The conclusion is, that it is far more important to furnish the body with fine apparel, and the appetite with the dainties it craves, than to furnish the mind with wisdom. Indeed it is a general feature in men's economizing, that the mind is first deprived of its food. Yet God has said, "Happy is the man that feedeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies; and all the things that thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand and in her left hand riches and honor. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her."—Prov. 3; 13-18.
If men appreciated these truths, they would be slow to deprive the mind of any source of useful information. They are not aware of the irreparable injury they do their children by depriving them of the kind reading most likely to be both interesting and profitable to them. The man must be poor indeed who cannot pay for one or two newspapers, and occasionally purchase an interesting book for his family.

Printer.—The following anecdote was related by the veteran printer, Benjamin Russell, of Boston, at a meeting of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, as reported in the Boston Mercantile Journal:—"In 1775," said he, "I was driven from Boston, by the revolutionary war, to Worcester. I there went into the printing office of Isaiah Thomas. I recollect one day, that Benjamin Franklin came into our office. That distinguished man could pass a tavern, or a house of amusement, without going in; but it was hard to pass a printing office, and not make a short visit. So he came into our office. We all knew his countenance. Presumably he called the boys around him, and talked to us. He said he was proud to have been a printer. It was more honor than to be a statesman, an ambassador, or a ruler of men. Why? Because printing was so useful an art. 'And,' said he, 'whatever is useful is honorable.' 'I,' continued Mr. Russell, 'was the youngest boy in the office; so he noticed me particularly and the following dialogue ensued between us:—'What is your name? Benjamin.' That's my name; where were you born? 'In Boston.' 'That's where I was born. Whom did you go to school to?' 'To Mr. —' 'So did I once.' After this colloquy, the doctor again addressed the boys. And ever after this I loved my trade more, I respected myself. I felt that I was doing good."

Auction of Ladies.—An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. In every district they assembled on a certain day of every year, all the virgins of a marriageable age. The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But alas! it seems there were some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered: yet those were all disposed of—so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins, says the historian, were sold, the cruder orders the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least, and in this manner the money arising from the sale of a handsome woman served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfections." This custom prevailed about five hundred years before Christ.

A Good Retort.—Lynce Stephens was wending his way a short time ago, through some narrow passage, when he met a pretty modest girl.
"Pray my dear," said he, "what do you call this passage?"
"Balaam's passage," replied the girl.
"Ah, then," continued the poppy, "I am like Balaam—stopped by an angel."
"And I," rejoined the girl, as she pushed past him, "am like the angel stopped by an ass."

A man of enlarged Ideas.—"Mister, where is your house?" asked a curious traveller of a "half horse and half alligator" equatter.

"House, eh! I do you think I'm one of them sort stranger! I sleep in the Government purchase—I eat raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi!"

The most beautiful color.—It is said the daughter of Aristotle, on being asked "which was the most beautiful color?" answered, "that of modesty."

Absence of mind.—A fellow "in these parts," intending to go in bathing throw his shirt up the water, and jumped on the bank. He did not discover his mistake until he attempted to dive.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE Rocky River Classical School will resume its exercises on Monday, the 2d day of July next, under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. M. Gibbs, A. M., in the Academy building, at Rocky River Meeting House, Cabarrus county, N. C.
Terms per Session of Five and a half months.
Tuition in the Latin and Greek Languages, \$10.00
do. in Mathematical and the higher branches of English, 7.00

No deduction will be made for the loss of time on the part of pupils, except for sickness. Boarding can be had in the best families, at convenient distance, including washing, &c., at from 5 to 10 per month.

The undoubted reputation of the above Institution, the advantage of its location, the moral and religious character of the surrounding population, and the high qualifications of the Superintendent, it is believed, will secure as liberal a patronage as ought to be desired. Parents will do well to engage their sons at an early period. By order of the Board of Trustees.

DANIEL A. FENICK,
R. KIRKPATRICK, Committee.
ALEXANDER,
May 24, 1838.

* * * The Editor of the *Cheraw Gazette* will insert the above in his paper 3 times, say once in two weeks, and forward his account to the Post Master at Pioneer Mills for payment. By order of the Committee.

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,
Situating about 150 yards North East of the Court House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.
This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best of the country affairs, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Outlets, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
W. F. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 33-ly
* * * He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his *Stock of Goods* to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.
W. F. A.

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwyer, and is now prepared to carry on the *Coach Making* in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.
A REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
April 10, 1838. 33/
N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon.
C. O.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Joseph H. Wilson, Executor of W. Morrison, vs. James W. W. Faris.

Levied on the lands of defendant, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Reid, Zenas A. Grier and others, lying on the waters of Steel Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Charlotte Journal*, for said J. W. W. Faris to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there show cause, (if any he has) why an Order should not be made for the sale of said land.

Witness, Braly Outre, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. C.

May 23, 1838. Price each 50¢. 604

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at this Office.

CABINET BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having resumed the office of his residence in the town of Charlotte, and the community generally. Having procured good materials, he flatters himself for the good performance of his work, and having a thorough knowledge of business he flatters himself that he will be surprised by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will be constantly on hand every article in his line of business, as soon as a sufficient quantity is made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with dispatch.
ORDERS from a distance will be promptly received and punctually attended to. He may be found at all times at his shop 4 doors north-east of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McGowan for at his dwelling, immediately in the rear of the COFFINS attended to with neatness and dispatch.
J. P. FRITCHARD.
March 21, 1838.
N. B. Turning of all kinds attended to.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business
at his house, four doors east of the Court House, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen will warrant his work to be as well done, low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial, and he will be glad to see all who want to share a share of the public favor.
All orders for COFFINS attended to with dispatch.
ARCHIBALD HILL.
Dec. 5, 1838.
N. B. All articles in the above line repaired on the shortest notice.

Notice!!

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring under still greater obligations by calling on and closing your accounts with CASE. We have still on hands a superior **Stock of Goods**, which we will sell low, on time to prompt dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 817

Wanted.

2 or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers. To workmen of sober and steady habits constant work and good wages given. No others need apply.
JOS. F. FRITCHARD.
Charlotte, May 3, 1838. 367

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for a supply of good Wrapping Paper.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
April 11, 1838. 337

Wrapping Paper.

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's on reasonable terms.
Oct. 3, 1837. 667

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

VALUABLE OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumors, &c. Can now be obtained of the Patent Office of the Raleigh Register. Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1838.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 11, 1838.
I am now 55 years of age—when in the year, I received a wound on my left leg, became ulcerated, and continued so until of March last. It would occasionally break out and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore extended to a large size, and became very offensive. I tried many remedies to make a cure, but all failed. I then applied Gray's Ointment, two pots of which have effectively cured me, and reduced it to its natural size. I have been made much more comfortable, and very inordinately much excruciated, and very inordinately much excruciated. My leg has been well for some months, during which time, I have not been troubled with the same sore, or inflammation. After having been a patient for a period of forty-one years, I now am the possessor of a sound leg again.
GEORGE BOLLING.

Blank Bank Notes FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Warranted Dead for sale at this Office.